which is the same as Hentz's Epiblemum palmarum, Wala becomes a synonym of Hentzia Marx. On page 22 appears Ocrepeira ectypa (Walck.); but Walckenaer's Epeira ectypa belongs in the genus Wixia O. P.-Cambridge 1882, of which accordingly Ocrepeira becomes a synonym. The third generic name with which we are concerned also appears on p. 22, and in association with two species: Acanthepeira stellata (Hentz) and verrucosa (Hentz). In 1888, Epeira verrucosa Hentz was shown by McCook to be the same as E. arenata Walck., and was made the type of a new genus, Verrucosa, (in the same manner as did Marx, by simply associating the new name with the already described species). The species E. stellata Hentz being the same as the one for which McCook in 1894 established the genus Marxia, it follows that the latter name becomes a synonym of Acanthepeira Marx.

Some question may arise as to whether Howard rather than Marx should be cited as authority. However, I think it is clear from an interpretation of Article 21 of the International Rules of Nomenclature ¹ that the names should be credited to Marx. It is indeed unfortunate that Marx did not continue to use the names he had proposed. Since they were omitted from his catalogue of American spiders, and from the subsequent catalogues of Banks and of Petrunkevitch, their synonyms, instead, have come to be well known.

Notes on the Eggpods of Appalachia hebardi and Dendrotettix quercus (Orthoptera: Acrididae; Cyrtacanthacridinae).

By John W. H. Rehn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

While engaged in some local field work this summer it has been possible to obtain live material of both *Appalachia hebardi* and *Dendrotettix quercus*, the Post-Oak Locust. As there is no published information on the biology of either of these in-

[&]quot;The author of a scientific name is that person who first publishes the name in connection with an indication, a definition, or a description, unless it is clear from the contents of the publication that some other person is responsible for said name and its indication, definition or description." (Italics mine.)

teresting grasshoppers we have attempted to secure some data along these lines.

At the present time I have been able to obtain eggpods of both of these rather rare or, at least, exceedingly local grasshoppers and we believe that a brief description of these eggpods would be of some interest.

The pods of Dendrotettix quercus vary, in transverse section, from subquadrate to more or less rectangulate, the eggs being placed in an almost vertical position. The greatest length of the four pods examined varies from 4 to 6 mm. while the width remains relatively constant at about 4 mm. The number of eggs contained in these varies from six to eleven or twelve, all more or less vertical although usually inclined to some degree. The eggs of a pod may all be inclined in the same direction or they may be tilted in various directions, there appearing to be no regular pattern. The eggs, which are buckthorn brown, are about 5 mm. long and in lateral view are more or less elliptical. The eggs are surrounded and covered by a chestnut brown mucous matter which holds the mass together. In some of the pods before me this mucous material appears relatively transparent, while in others it is decidedly opaque.

While only one pod of *Appalachia hebardi* has been obtained its appearance is so unusual that it is noteworthy, yet at the same time it is my firm belief that the eggpod is perfectly normal. The whole mass is a subcircular disk with a diameter of about 9 mm. and a height of 3.5-4 mm. The eggs are directed obliquely and diagonally upward through the mass which contains approximately ten eggs. These eggs are more or less fusiform and are buckthorn brown. The mucous mass that surrounds the eggs is light sudan brown and quite frothy, having a very strong resemblance to the material found in a mantid öotheca.

It is my hope that I may be able to continue the work started on these forms and that some knowledge of their life history may be obtained.